

SUBVERSIVE... TO PETITION GOVERNMENT

White Folks Business

The death sentence handed Charles Manson and his three girl friends in the Los Angeles murder case and the death sentence imposed on Lt. William Calley, Jr., in the Ft. Benning Georgia murder case is all "white folks business" since no black citizen had anything to do with either, from the beginning to the end.

Both of the verdicts in the outset appear to us to have been a trial of the United States Court of Justice rather than a trial of five white individuals on charges of murder in cases that have little or no similarity.

While the circumstances in the case of those surrounding the U. S. Sergeant may or may not involve evidence or circumstances so flagrant as those of the one man and three women defendants, we think it is mandatory that it be given careful consideration before it is tucked away in ones mind as having been disposed of in the right manner.

While the case of Sgt. Calley may have a militant source to lean on there is little or no such excuse existing in the case of Manson and his girl friends.

Inseparable Problems

Traditional concepts of international trade, tariffs and the word "foreign" itself appear to be headed for the scrap heap in spite of fears of a new rise of nationalism. Americans are used to seeing certain foreign products. The most obvious, of course, are the imported autos. But what most Americans have yet to realize is that foreign capital is finding its way into the United States in a rising flood — capital that will be utilized, to produce more and more foreign goods for the American market.

For years, "multinational" U. S. companies have expanded in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world. U. S. investment abroad in factories and plants of all kinds has been highly publicized. Not so highly publicized is the flow of foreign capital into the United States. Business Week magazine describes what is happening, in noting that, "The rich U. S. market has lured more and more foreigners to set up shop here." It reports that, "In terms of money, the foreign thrust has been very recent. From 1950 to 1966, foreign investment in the U. S. rose by only about \$350-million annually. In 1967 and 1968, it increased almost \$900-million each year. In 1969, foreign companies raised the value of their direct investment in the U. S. by \$1-billion, for a total of \$11.8-billion and a 20 percent increase in three years. The grand total rose by at least another \$1.2-billion in 1970."

The range of products now pouring out of foreign factories in the United States is broad and varied. West German factories produce chemicals and machinery; Japan is in the lumber and seafood business; Italy has established plants for such divergent products as spaghetti and typewriters; the Swiss have specialized in food and drugs; France, metals and petroleum products; Great Britain, tires and paper. Clearly, the multinational company is no longer solely an American affair.

The arrival of foreign capital in the U. S. has one basic aim according to Business Week. That is to get a bigger share of a rich and growing market than would be possible by export

sales alone. Far from discouraging the trend of foreign companies to invest in the U. S., our government actively promotes foreign investment in this country both as a means of easing balance of payment deficits and offsetting foreign criticism of U. S. business expansion overseas.

One question that may puzzle Americans is why the foreign investors come so quietly in contrast to the fanfare that accompanies the expansion of an American company in another nation. Many foreign companies locating in the U. S. almost lose their identity through American incorporation and employment of an American managerial staff. The reason for this, as spokesman for a U. S. subsidiary of a major West German chemical company explains, "...Americans are still leery of foreigners." This will change with time for, in the words of Business Week, "...as foreign companies become more familiar here, Americans will presumably become less and less apprehensive about the foreign business in their midst." If international relationships can, in fact, be improved by the intermingling of people and economic interests, the growth of multinational companies should prove to be favorable augury for the future. Businessmen have always, in a sense, been citizens of the world. But, today it is easier to manage international enterprises. No place on the globe is more than a few hours from "a home office" by jet aircraft nor farther than the next room in this age of voice-carrying electronic wizardry.

One provocative question that may remain unanswered for a long time to come, as international economic interests expand and nations become more interdependent economically, is that of the future of individual political liberty as we have known it in the United States. Hopefully, it will continue to flourish in the world of tomorrow.

Toward the Dark Ages

The history books refer to the Dark Ages — a period in European history when, for centuries, the light of learning was extinguished and ancient civilizations died. Unbelievable as it may seem in this supposedly sophisticated age, we see on every hand hostility to science and technology — an unreasonable fear that they are a threat to the environment.

This Twentieth Century version of Dark Age superstition is having a great impact than is generally realized. Willard F. Rockwell, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of North American Rockwell Corporation, a leading aerospace and commercial manufacturing firm, warned that, far from protecting the environment, the turn against technological progress in such areas as space, nuclear power and the supersonic transport is coming at the worst possible time. "Our ecological world is coming a part at the seams, and we're losing the very men who could most efficiently weld it together." He warns that the aerospace industry alone has lost more than 50,000 engineers and scientists,

most of them in the last 12 months. "That kind of a loss," he declares, "... is a direct threat to our national economy, our national defense posture, and the international leadership of our country."

Rockwell stresses the need for what he calls the creation of a "Federal Ready Reserve" of engineers and scientists to help preserve our nation's nucleus of technical talent. He believes that President Nixon's proposal to reorganize the Cabinet presents a strategic moment to create a departing of the technological skills and leadership of this country. Immediately at stake are jobs for 78 million Americans and income for more than 30 million shareowners in American industry, not to mention the cause of environmental preservation.

The heart of Rockwell's concern is well expressed in the words of The Wall Street Journal, "To fear a scientific inquiry is to fear new ideas. And that, along with a susceptibility to hysterical thinking, could be a route to a new Dark Age."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON STATED IN HIS MEMORABLE CIVIL RIGHTS ADDRESS TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON MARCH 15, 1965, "THE TIME OF JUSTICE HAS COME NOW. NO FORCE CAN TURN IT BACK."



--Merger

(Continued from front page) referendum of May 15 was a "dead duck" but he questioned the authority of the commission for acting on the merger before it was brought up.

Stauber stated "I would like to see the county commissioners merge the two school systems, and do it tomorrow. They could do it."

North Carolina statutes permit city-county school consolidation by joint resolution of the school boards with the approval of county commissioners and the State Board of Education. Although a public vote may be called for in a proposal, the statute does not demand it.

"The county commissioners could do it tomorrow," said Stauber. "I'll make the motion, all I need is a proposal from the boards. I don't know if it would get a second, but I'd vote for it."

"The county commissioners ought to merge the schools and then call the referendum on bonds," he said. This was one of the strongest statements made by a public official concerning school consolidation.

Upchurch questioned the propriety of considering school merger before receiving a resolution from the school boards. "They've jumped the gun," he said. But, he said, "whether they had the authority or not, it's a dead duck now."

The school boards planned to meet Tuesday afternoon to consider the resolution to have been presented to the commissioners.

Members of the school board, he said, were "absolutely shocked" at Monday's decision.

Discussion of school matters at Monday's meeting began with consideration of plans for the referendum of May 15 on school renovation bonds. The question of school merger, which was also to be voted on May 15 was posed during discussion of the bonds.

--Brief

(Continued from front page) cant in that it seeks a circuit-wide strengthening of the rules to remedy the black teacher displacement problem.

The figures represent the first use before the court of data collected by HEW as reported by the individual school districts.

--Israeli

(Continued from front page) strategy for that decade. The Israel conference seeks to interpret recent changes and trends in social development, particularly as they affect women's contribution to society; assess the past, and plan the future activities of the Mount Carmel International Training Center. The conference closes April 9, 1971.

--Stormtroopers

(Continued from front page) point.

James Henry Campbell 23, of Chapel Hill, identified Broadwell but had difficulty in the identification of Johnson and Nelson. Campbell testified that he pushed Broadwell into a brick wall, cutting his head, before the alleged fight between Broadwell and Cates. He later said he saw Broadwell standing over Cates with a silver object in his hand.

In his address to the jury, Maxwell, outlined the discrepancies in the witnesses' testimonies. He said the witnesses did not agree on the position of Cates' body or the defendants on the diagram; the murder weapon, who stabbed Cates, or the method of murder. "How can you arrive at the truth when no one agrees," asked Maxwell.

The jury was instructed by Judge Thomas B. Cooper to consider each defendant separately in their verdict. He told them they could hand back verdicts of not guilty, guilty of second degree murder, or guilty of manslaughter.

The jury of nine men and three women deliberated an hour and 45 minutes and returned verdicts for Ronnie Dale Broadwell, not guilty, Rufus Paul Nelson, not guilty, and William B. Johnson, not guilty.

--Law

(Continued from front page) gram formulation, as well as substantive programs and policies.

Dean DeJarnon is serving as a member of the North Carolina Criminal Code Commission and serves also as a member of the North Carolina General Statutes Commission. DeJarnon is also scheduled to participate as a Staff member of a Seminar on Student Rights and Justice at the University of Georgia, Athens, during the month of June.

--Meeting

(Continued from front page) to get justice by any means necessary."

Other speakers said, "They will not get away with it. They will be dead in three months. Campus Cops watched the

brother die. We are tired of oppression by the Pigs. We will get justice or we will die. We've been watching for 400 years. Our children will not watch it. We will not sit still and let them watch it. It is now or never."

James Campbell, organizer of the meeting said they would solicit funds to hire a lawyer to investigate the trial, lawyers, judge, and jurors.

Mayor Howard Lee stated, in a meeting in his office, "My position is to carry on as Mayor. I certainly think questions are raised by an all white jury. This shows a blatant flaw in our system, but this will not be corrected by violence and destruction. It will be corrected only by legal means."

I do not want the people's fury directed at Chapel Hill. Chapel Hill did not pass judgement. It is not at fault. I think our police force did an excellent job of carrying out the investigation, of arresting the accused, and of getting the witnesses together.

Anyone who tries to make Chapel Hill pay for this will suffer severe consequences. I do not defend the trial but I will uphold law and order in Chapel Hill. I will not let Chapel Hill become a battleground."

This Week In Negro History

Ninety-three years ago (1878) on Wednesday this week the first Negro heavyweight champion was born. He was Jack Johnson who died in 1946.

Other events this week of historical importance are as follows:

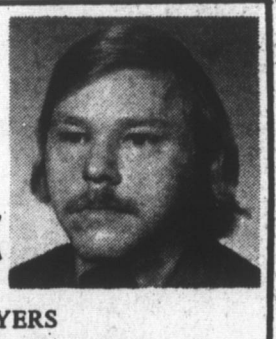
MARCH 29 — Archdeacon James S. Russell (1857-1935), founder and principal of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, died. The school is now known as St. Paul's College at Lawrenceville, Va.

MARCH 30 — Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1870.

APRIL 1 — Thomas Fowell Buxton (1786-1845), British emancipationist, born.

APRIL 2 — Toussaint L'Ouverture was appointed Commander-in-chief of French forces in St. Domingo in 1796.

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK



By JOHN MYERS

Hillsborough is a typically small southern town with small shops lining one main street and two minor arteries. The traffic at 12 o'clock noon may reach six to eight cars per minute. There is no college or university to interrupt the town's quiet atmosphere. At lunch hour several of the town's shops close; for it would seem that everyone in town eats the noon meal at the same time.

The Carolina Inn, established in 1759, is a major attraction for tourist and a prominent reservoir for hot coffee and town gossip. Thursday March 25 the talk circulating through the Early American dining rooms of the Inn was more than local social news. This day there was a trial in progress in the town court house. Some one had killed James Louis Cates in neighboring Chapel Hill on November 21, 1970 and today, three members of a Durham motorcycle club, the stormtroopers, were being tried for murder.

At 4:10 p.m. this same day an all white jury of nine men and three women would bring back a verdict of not guilty for all three members. With the verdict, the talk in the Inn will slow to a hum and shortly die out. But in Chapel Hill, the scene of the murder, the talk will build to shouts and screams of why? Why? Why? Why did it only take five hours to select a jury for a murder trial? Why was there an all white jury? Why, when fifty people saw the murder, did the state only call five witnesses? Why were all the witnesses under 25 years of age? Why did all of them have police records? Why were three witnesses, Carolina students, whose testimonies would have been more substantial, not called to testify? Why was the fact that Cates was drinking important?

I am not stating that the three men who were charged with this crime are guilty. I am also merely asking why was the State's case seemingly so ill prepared?

On Thursday, March 25, a verdict was handed down in Superior Court of Hillsborough that was to cause two bombings in the town of Chapel Hill within the next 24 hours. It was to cause protest marchers, cried of "We Want Justice" and a danger spot to people of all colors. Why, if the verdict is true, is the question still not on people's lips; Who Killed James Louis Cates?

Tax Problem?

Questions And Answers

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q) I operated my own business last year, but didn't make much money from it. How much income can I earn before I have to file a tax return?

A) If you have net earnings from self-employment of \$400 or more, you must file a federal income tax return and you may have to pay a self-employment tax.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 liberalized the filing requirements for single wage earners and in some cases for married wage earners by increasing the amount of income required before a return need be filed. However, even if a return would not have been required based on his total income, a taxpayer still must file if his self-employment income was \$400 or more.

See the instructions for Form 1040 and Schedule C (Form 1040) for more details.

Q) Each year I hear of cases where refunds are delayed because taxpayers make errors on their returns. What are some checks I can make to avoid an error and get refund faster?

A) To insure the prompt processing of your return, you should check the following before sending your return: (1) Recheck all your mathematical computations; (2) Be sure you used the correct tax table or tax rate schedule and added the surcharge to your regular tax; (3) Be sure you used the peel-off label that came on the cover of

your tax package (if you don't have the label, write name, address, and Social Security number in the space at the top of the front of Form 1040); (4) Be sure that your return is signed and dated; joint returns must have the signature of husband and wife; (5) Be certain all W-2's and supporting documents are attached.

Q) A few months ago a ring that cost little but had great sentimental value to me was stolen from my home. Since the ring meant so much to me, can I take into account its sentimental value in claiming a theft loss?

A) No, the law does not recognize sentimental value as a factor in determining the amount of the loss. Your loss from the theft of the ring or other personal property is its cost, or fair market value, whichever is less. The loss is reduced by any insurance or other recovery and that part of the remainder that exceeds \$100 is deductible if you itemize.

Q) My wife and I were divorced this past October. Can I still file a joint return since we were legally married most of the year?

A) No, if you are divorced by a final decree on or before the last day of your tax year, you are considered single for the entire year unless you remarry.

Q) I was laid off from my job several weeks ago after working for the firm for several years. Is the severance pay that I received taxable?

A) Yes, severance pay is considered compensation for services and is taxable. In addition, lump-sum payment for cancellation of an employment contract is income in the tax year it is received.

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